(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2066.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1786.

NAPLES, *March* 12.

THE court has taken a ſtep which can hardly fail of giving a finiſhing ſtroke to their differences with that of Rome. The pope hath ſent a courier to Naples, to wait, as is ſaid, for the reſult of the laſt drawing of the lotto in this capital, and to bring accounts of it to his holineſs. His Neapolitan majeſty cauſed this courier to be taken up at Gaeta the day before yeſterday, and no one knows to what to attribute this extraordinary act of authority.

PARIS, *March* 27.

There are at preſent forty-two perſons in the priſons of Dunkirk, accuſed of having made falſe inſurances for conſiderable ſums of money, by filling caſks with water and bales with wood, and after inſuring them for conſiderable ſums cauſing the ſhips to be wrecked, and coming upon the inſurers for the falſe value of the goods inſured: their artifice had ſucceeded ſix times, but the ſeventh they were found out by an Engliſh captain, by the manner in which the ſhip was navigated, from which he plainly ſaw the captain of her meant to run her aſhore.

GENOA, *April* 19.

Four extraordinary couriers, diſpatched by the principal mercantile houſes at Saragoſſa, Barcelona, Valencia, and Murcia, have brought accounts to our merchants of the entire failure of the crop of mulberry leaves in Spain, in conſequence of the late ſevere ſeaſon. This muſt bring on a ſcarcity of ſilk; and the merchants of the above places have given orders to their correſpondents here to buy up all the ſilk they can to ſend them, that they may be able to carry on their manufactures.

LISBON, *April* 30.

A revolt at Goa is ſpoken of with ſome degree of confidence, ſaid to have been occaſioned by their troops; the governor has put under arreſt ſeveral officers, among others the mareſchal de Wiga, who gained much honour in engagements with the Indians in the years 1782 and 1783. We wait with the greateſt impatience for intelligence from that quarter, which may be depended on; the court, it is ſaid, has received none.

VIENNA, *May* 10.

The emperor dined laſt week at prince Kaunitz's, where a large party of the nobility were invited; when the converſation at table turning on the great change made by the emperor in the ſyſtem of penal laws, which, inſtead of puniſhing delinquents with death, brands them in the cheeks and ſets them to drawing barges, or ſuch ſervile employments,—a lady aſked, if ſuch puniſhments would alſo be inflicted on the nobility, if guilty of like enormities; which the emperor replied, "Heaven forbid that people of rank, who ought to ſet the beſt examples ſhould be capable of ſuch depravity: but if a nobleman be ever found ſo loſt to the proper ſenſe of his character and dignity, I would firſt degrade him from his rank, and then the courts of juſtice ſhould treat him neither better nor worſe than any other raſcal, who was not nobly deſcended."

A hackney coachman, a few days ago, not being able to make way in an inſtant for the young prince de Plenitz, his highneſs gave him ſo ſevere a beating, that the man lay for ſome time inſenſible. When the officer of the police made a report of this fray to the emperor, his majeſty ſent and arreſted the prince in his palace, and obliged him to pay the man ſeventy ducats (about forty pounds). In this manner does our monarch diſpenſe juſtice with an equal hand.

The emperor is going to make public an edict reſpecting illegitimate children, who are to be admitted to a ſhare of the parent's fortune, in common with children born in wedlock, unleſs there be previous ſettlements to exclude the illegitimate. Nor will the relations of a man be allowed to take poſſeſſion of his hereditary eſtate after his deceaſe, if he leaves an illegitimate child.

LONDON, *May* 11.

An expreſs packet was yeſterday received at the admiralty-office from Gibraltar, brought over in the Ferret, captain Salter. She ſailed on the 29th of laſt month, at which time the Truſty, Orpheus, and King Fiſher men of war were at Gibraltar, the two latter daily expecting to be ordered home to England. There was alſo a very ſtrong report in the garriſon, that the governor, Sir George Elliot, would take his paſſage with captain Campbell, in the Orpheus, as it was ſaid he had laid aſide his intention of coming through Spain. There is not, however, to be any miſchianza ſimilar to what commemorated the glorious conqueſts of Sir William Howe in America, on his coming away. The general takes his leave in a plain way.

Yeſterday the duke of Orleans left London, for Paris. It is ſaid that his grace will not again be permitted to viſit this city: As firſt prince of the blood-royal of France, he can no longer expect to diſpoſe of his perſon as when duke of Chartres. His highneſs's conduct in England has been ſo very commendable, that it is a matter of regret, particularly to thoſe with whom he had dealings, that the etiquette of the French court will not permit his viſits as uſual to this country.

A correſpondent ſays, as he was paſſing through Old Palace-Yard on Tueſday, he was ſurpriſed at hearing the following orders given by a perſon to a woman at the bar in an ale-houſe: "Three pennyworth of crank for earl Stanhope, a pint of porter for lord Effingham, two pennyworth of bread and cheeſe for lord Chedworth, and a double glaſs of brandy for the archbiſhop of Canterbury." Curioſity led him to inquire whether thoſe perſonages uſually took refreſhments of the kind, whilſt doing their duty in parliament, when the landlady very obligingly told him, that the ſervants of the peers frequented her houſe, and it was cuſtomary to call them by their maſters titles; but that ever ſince lord Manſfield and the chancellor (at leaſt their ſervants) ſought, politics had not been ſuffered in any of their debates.

May 25. On Monday the miniſter finally ſettled the terms of the enſuing lottery. Meſſieurs Hankey, bankers, have agreed to take the whole number of tickets, except 10,000, of which a reſerve is made by the treaſury. The whole number is 50,000, and Meſſieurs Hankey have agreed to give the enormous ſum of £ 13 15 6 a ticket for the whole. The lottery is to begin drawing on the 17th of February.

The importation of cambricks is mentioned as one of the articles of agreement with the French. But the article which will reflect immortal honour on the negotiation is, that which has been publicly talked of at Paris; to wit, ſecurity for the merchant ſhips of both kingdoms, in caſe of a war. This proviſion will alſo operate as an antidote to war, which is often promoted by men intereſted in the plunder of merchant fleets.

By the new regulations in the ſeveral offices of the cuſtoms, the land waiters are to have £. 500 per annum, in lieu of their former ſalary of £. 80 and the fees of office, which are to be aboliſhed—and they are diſſatisfied!!! It is certainly very hard to have one's ſalary reduced in this manner.

May 29. An additional duty on ſquare timber imported into this country is now in contemplation, and a bill will be brought into parliament for that purpoſe. The ſtep is unavoidably neceſſary, as the deal duty would operate too much in favour of the American trade; beſides, there will be a conſiderable deficiency in the ſuppoſed account the deal tax will produce, as the Norwegians have poured in ſuch large quantities of deals into every part of the kingdom.

The court of France is indefatigable in cultivating the friendſhip of the American ſtates. A ſecret treaty, reſpecting, as it is ſaid, the port of Rhode-Iſland, was a few days ſince negotiated by M. Dumos, on whom the king has ſettled a penſion of 1500 livres, with a reverſion to that miniſter's daughter, for the ardent zeal he has ſhewn for the intereſts of France, united with thoſe of America.

Neither Handle's Jubilee, the Vauxhall Fete Champetre, nor any other entertainment in this country, afforded ſo beautiful a ſight as Thurſday's meeting in the cathedral church of St. Paul's. It preſented a view of ſix thouſand three hundred and ninety boys and girls aſſembled under the dome, all educated, cloathed and ſupported by the voluntary contributions of the public. So glorious a picture of the young offspring of diſtreſs, relieved from want, and becoming uſeful members of ſociety by the donations of their fellow ſubjects, no country but England can boaſt. Here was ſomething to gratify the heart that can feel; here was ſomething for foreigners to gaze at with admiration. And to do juſtice to the inhabitants of both London and Weſtminſter, the eagerneſs expreſſed to ſee the aſſemblage, and the numerous company of genteel perſons who filled the cathedral, did honour to London. There was not leſs than two thouſand ſpectators.

May 31. They write from Cherbourg, that ſeveral veſſels are fitting out there, but for what trade is not known; but it is generally believed they are for the uſe of ſome ſmugglers, who are in the town waiting for them; the letter ſays, there are near 200 of them, conſiſting of French, Scotch, Iriſh and Engliſh. That they hire theſe veſſels at a certain price per ton, and the French, who are the officers, give ſecurity for the value of them, in caſe they are taken.

A letter from Peterſburgh received by a merchant in the city ſays, "It is now certain that a war with the Ottoman empire is unavoidable; for we have juſt learned that our ambaſſador has privately left Conſtantinople, and is arrived at Vienna; where he will ſtop ſome time to aſſiſt our ambaſſador there, in negotiating a treaty between the empreſs and the emperor, by which he will engage to aſſiſt the empreſs with a certain number of troops in caſe ſhe ſhall enter into a war with the Turks; every preparation is making for it, and we have the moſt powerful fleet of men of war ready for ſea that ever we had before."

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, May 4.

"One of the ſecretaries to his highneſs the prince of Albania had taken up, in the name of his maſter, goods to the value of between four and five thouſand florins, of ſeveral merchants of this city, whom the prince had never ſeen or known. That ſecretary having abſconded, the merchants whom he had cheated, grounding themſelves on their rights as citizens, one of them thought proper to arreſt the prince himſelf, in quality of a ſtranger. Notice was given to his highneſs that he would be arreſted. He foreſaw all the inconveniencies attached to confinement, but fearing to commit his name and reputation by his departure, he thought it would be better for him to ſacrifice his liberty to his honour, and to remain expoſed to his arreſt.

"The prince was arreſted at the French theatre, the 7th of April, at nine o'clock at night. He was conducted to a private apartment. He ſent for M. Ploos Van Amſtel, a lawyer of great reputation, who ſettled the affair, and the prince recovered his liberty, by abandoning to the uſurer merchant and his followers, a chain and a Chriſt of gold.

"No ſooner had the prince got out of this hobble, than he was again apprized that the other creditors of his ſecretary had thoughts of troubling him again. "Let them arreſt me?" replied the prince courageouſly, "I will ſtay; I will ſee what will be the acknowledgment and the reward with which the republic of Holland will pay my ſervices, after her reſolution of the 28th of December 1784, and that of the 11th of January 1786, ſigned Eſtevenon and Fagal."

"He was told that the maſter of the houſe in which he lodged was a traitor; that though he called himſelf a Roman catholic, he would for money permit to be arreſted in his houſe not only the four Patriarchs of the Greek orthodox church, but even God himſelf. Let them arreſt me, anſwered the prince again; let me be conducted to the town houſe; if I am delivered up by my hoſt, I ſhall be ſafer there than in the houſe of a rogue!"

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, May 29.

"The foreigner who ſtyled himſelf prince of Albania, and who being arreſted for debt, had, in a very curious memorial, claimed the aſſiſtance of the ſtates general, as a recompence for ſuppoſed ſervices, is no more. Having been transferred from the civil to the criminal gaol upon ſuſpicion, he found means to anticipate the hand of juſtice, though the greateſt care had been taken previous to his confinement to ſearch his pockets, &c. that he might carry no concealed means of deſtruction. He has effected his raſh purpoſe, by tearing the artery in his left arm with the tongue of a ſmall belt buckle. His body is now expoſed to view in the hoſpital here. The reaſon of his being tranferred amongſt the malefactors was a ſtrong ſuſpicion that he was the identical Zano-which, who by the frauds practiſed upon Chomel and Jordan, had like to have occaſioned an open rupture between this republic and that of Venice. The deſperate end of the culprit ſeems to juſtify the ſurmiſe, or at leaſt to indicate, that the conſciouſneſs of his being guilty of ſome other crime, cognizable by the laws, the rigour of which he had no hopes to eſcape, made him reſolve upon ſo atrocious a deed."

We are informed, by letters from Marſeilles of the following inſtance of ſavage barbarity in a ſuicide. A Mr. Barthe, brother to the late French poet of that name, and collector of the taxes in the above city, finding that his accounts were in the utmoſt confuſion, took the deſperate reſolution of making away with himſelf. To fulfil the fell purpoſe, he firſt ſhot himſelf through the head, but the ball not having diſpatched him quick enough, he next cut his throat, and miſſing the windpipe, finiſhed the

horrid ſcene by ſtabbing himſelf to the heart. He leaves behind a wife and ſix children in the utmoſt want and miſery.

June 12. The fortreſs of Goleta, which, it is ſaid the Venetian admiral is gone to attack, is one of the ſtrongeſt places of defence, Gibraltar and Malta excepted, in the known world. It is ſeated on a rocky iſland, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis, and by a formidable battery of cannon, carrying balls of one hundred pounds weight, commands the offing to the diſtance of two miles, point blank ſhot. The enterpriſing Charles V. with his ſon Philip II. ſacrificed many hundreds of their fineſt troops with their generals, in the years 1574, and 1642, but could make little or no impreſſion on that fort, from the fire of thirty ſhips of the line, and above fifty floating batteries. The chevalier Emo, it is thought, will make but a wretched figure with twelve ſhips and gallies, where two mighty monarchs failed, with all the force they could employ.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 2.

"A young negro boy, who was a ſervant to a Mr. Martin, who was lately member for James-town, was recalled to his native land, and by virtue of ſucceſſion exalted to a throne, having had a mark of his birth and dignity on his back.

"Lambay Iſland, which was a few days ſince viſited by his grace the duke of Rutland, was fortified ſo lately as the beginning of the preſent century, and had a governor, the laſt of which was Parker of Rantry. The governor had a daughter living in the year 1779, and made ſome noiſe in the world, for being courted in the year 1727 by admiral Durelle, ſhe refuſed his hand, and was privately married by a prieſt to a young gentleman in the county of Cork who taking advantage of the penal laws againſt popery, actually married another lady during the pregnancy of his real wife. She heard the circumſtance with aſtoniſhment, but did not loſe her fortitude; ſhe diſſembled her knowledge of the matter, and having made an appointment to meet her unfaithful lover in a grove near her brother's demeſne, on meeting ſhe upbraided him with the baſeneſs of his conduct, and preſented him with a piſtol, to ſtand her charge for wounded honour. Having turned the matter into ſport, ſhe inſtantly diſcharged a ball into his head, and ſurrendered herſelf up to her brother, who was then high ſheriff of the county of Cork. The conſequence was impriſonment, but having effected an eſcape, ſhe reſided 16 years in Scotland, lived many years afterwards in Briſtol with a relation; was well known at a great age in a country town in this kingdom by the writer of this article, and if ſtill living muſt from all appearance be now blind, and deprived in a great meaſure of her animal functions.

"Died lately, at Baltinglaſs, in the county of Wicklow, one Williams, at the extraordinary age of 107 years. This man was a gardener by profeſſion, which he followed as well as he was able till the day of his death."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) July* 8.

By a Grenada paper of the 3d of June, we learn, that the ſloop Mary Anne, belonging to London, bound for the bay of Honduras, captain Robert Reid, touched at Montſerrat for a ſupply of water, on the 2d of May laſt, and during the time the captain and ſupercargo were on ſhore, the four hands that remained on board, hoiſted the anchor, and piratically ran away with the ſaid veſſel. She is deſcribed to be very deep, her bottom at leaving London, brown, turpentine ſides, part of her bowſprit that hauls in on ſetting the ſmall jib, very much chafed; her ſails ſtamped Benjamin Ward, and Co. ſail-makers, and her cabooſe marked Small and Son. She was laden, with flour, inſtruments neceſſary for cutting wood in the bay of Honduras, and dry goods principally marked M. G.

On arriving at Monſerrat, her bottom was found very foul with barnacles and green moſs. Should ſhe ſhape her courſe for this place, the advertiſer requeſts ſhe may be ſeized, and intelligence given to Mr. William Wright, of this town.

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit guineas, ſome of which are now in circulation. They are of the preſent reign, dated in 1774, in general well executed, but conſiderably thicker, and two penny-weights lighter than the genuine coin.—Upon examination they appear to be braſs, thinly gilt over.

The Spaniſh brig Mercury, Racomſa, from New-Orleans, has been ſeized at Port-Royal, by ſome officers of the cuſtoms, and ſoldiers put on board her, under the frivolous pretence as it is reported, of her being a two-decker—the maſter having erected a tier of beams over her deck to raiſe temporary accommodations for a number of ſlaves whom he is commiſſioned to purchaſe.—She has ſince been releaſed.

NEW-HAVEN, *July* 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica to his friend in this city.

"Montego-Bay, May 16, 1786.

"The cuſtom-houſe officers here do not relax in their rigour towards the Americans, notwithſtanding the iſland is ſtrongly threatened with an approaching famine. The drought is ſo great that the owners of a pond of *ſtagnated water* in the pariſh of St. Anne's, has planted a chain of negro ſentinels round it, and extorts ſilver or gold for every gallon that is taken away by the inhabitants. Even a gooſe muſt quench her thirſt at ſome expence to the owner—Vegetation looks famiſhed and ready to expire for want of rain—all nature ſeems to mourn; and one would think (from the deep cracks and horrid chaſms) that the earth wants a cooling draught—Theſe ſpirits and rents, render it dangerous for a man or beaſt to travel; and through them, it is feared that the earth will ſhortly vomit up vapours and cumbuſtibles, that are confined in her bowels—the naturaliſt and ſagacious Creoles of this place inform me that earthquakes and hurricanes are always preceded by a ſevere drought——The Jews in and about Kingſton, impreſſed with a ſenſe of the common danger, are endeavouring to avert the impending evil, by faſting and praying two or three days in a week, while the joyous profeſſion of chriſtianity intoxicated with luxury and diſſipation, invigorate themſelves with ale and rheniſh and tacitly bid defiance to the "Wars, of elements and the cruſh of worlds."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place.

"Montego-Bay, June 3d.

"I long to embark——I am quite ſick of every thing in Jamaica—all its curioſities (natural or artificial) are medicines for the ſpleen or more. I feel too much mortified at ſeeing the property of Americans triumphantly expoſed daily to the higheſt bidder—It ſwells the ſelf-importance of theſe iſlanders, and changes their opinion of our people into ſupreme contempt. The loſs of property in itſelf is a trifle, a misfortune that I could bear without repining; but to appear here in the ſervile condition of an American degraded, and ſtripped of his property, does violence to my feelings, and to ſee the dignity of the United States trampled low in the dirt arouſes my indignation. I am really aſhamed to avow myſelf an inhabitant of a country that views theſe things unconcerned, and tamely ſubmits to ſuch inſults—A man would derive more honour from having been born among the aboriginals of the Cape of Good-Hope. Will the iniquities and bareface confiſcation of American property be for ever unnoticed by the American government? Is not the condemnation of 50 ſail of veſſels with their cargoes, in this iſland only, ſufficient to excite them to acts of retaliation? or do they coward like wait in hopes that Great-Britain will relax from the ſeverities of her navigation act? Oh fie! degenerate Americans! you have no reaſon to expect it as long as your ports from one end of the continent to the other are open to their ſhips, and your citizens courting their trade. At this moment, from this port only, are adverti[illegible] the following ſhips and veſſels (Britiſh) for America, viz.

Ship Mary, Wilcox, New-York.
——Grand Valley, Peel, Amboy.
——Fanny, Bain, North-Carolina.
——Sophia Balia, M'Carty, Virginia.
——Fortitude, Warden, ditto.
——Lady Tyler, Ruthven, Carolina or Virginia.

The flags of all theſe ſhips will fly unmoleſted in American ports, they will be the carriers of proviſions and the other valuable productions of that country to the Weſt-India iſlands, while our own ſhips muſt be hauled up, or what is worſe, wreſted from us by the rapacious, perjured Engliſh cuſtom-houſe officers. With great reaſon I think do they ridicule "the important ſtates of America."

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 9.

We beg leave to lay before our readers the following extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated May 8, 1786, *the authenticity of which may be relied on.*

"With reſpect to the Barbary ſtates, very little is to be feared from them; two line of battle ſhips, with four frigates, are ordered to the Straits mouth, and to cruiſe along the coaſt, ſo that if they keep a tolerable look out, no captures can be made: this is favourable to the American flag navigating to Portugal. We have lately made two inſurances from hence, one to Baltimore, and the other to Philadelphia, againſt all riſks, at three per cent."

A letter from Elſineur ſays, that a fleet of ſhips of war, moſt of them carrying from 60 to 70 guns, are getting ready for ſea, and are to ſail for Algiers to demand the releaſe of a ſhip and crew, and afterwards to cruiſe in the Mediterranean jointly with the Portugueſe and other powers, in order to clear thoſe ſeas of the Barbarians. The ſame letter ſays, that the king has ordered two 90 gun ſhips to be built, as ſoon as poſſible, upon the ſame conſtruction as the Engliſh ſhips of war of the ſame rate.

A letter from Naſhville, on Cumberland river, to a gentleman in Newbern, dated May 28, ſays, "The inhabitants of the Weſtern Country who live remote from this ſettlement, have lately been much alarmed by the Indians. Many white men have been killed within the laſt four weeks by the ſavages. All the murders ſo far as I can learn, have been committed by the Cherokees, and moſt of them, I believe, by that raſcally tribe the Chickemagoes. Since the late war there have been ſeveral inſtances of a careleſs traveller or hunter being killed by the Indians, but thoſe inſtances were ſingle and detached. Of late, the murders are frequent, and three or four perſons have been killed in company: Such are the conſequences of the late treaty of peace with the Indians. Are we to believe that peace was made for the purpoſe of bringing about a general war? Strange ſtories are circulated concerning the treaty. It is ſaid that the commiſſioners encouraged the Indians to take back the land which they had formerly ſold. It is alſo ſaid that they have given up the very path that leads to this country, with hopes of preventing people from coming out to ſettle on the waters of Cumberland river. Alſo that after the commiſſioners had flattered the Indians with the hope of large preſents, ſome of the Chickemagoes were ſent home, greatly exaſperated, without a ſingle watch coat. We do not think the commiſſioners intended to make war, but they have occaſioned it, and every body here expects that congreſs or ſuch commiſſioners as they may appoint, will contrive to put the fire out which they have kindled, and leave us at leaſt in as good a ſtate as they found us. As to the plan of preventing this country from being ſettled, it cannot ſucceed———We have the moſt fertile ſoil on the face of the earth, the water is good, and the climate healthy; and this country was certainly intended by Heaven to give ſubſiſtence to a great body of people, and neither the devil, nor all his emiſſaries will be able to prevent it. We have fairly bought our land from the ſtate, or obtained it by military ſervice, and we will not readily part with it. We are already too ſtrong in this ſettlement to apprehend any thing dangerous from the Indians, and people are daily coming to ſettle among us: and if congreſs or the ſtate to which we belong, do not find means to quiet the Chickemagoes, we ſhall do it ourſelves; but we had rather the ſovereign ſhould draw the ſword when it is drawn--In the mean time we ſhall try to exerciſe patience."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 9.

Extract of a letter from an eminent houſe in Gibraltar to their friends in this city, dated May 28, 1786.

"The Mr. Lamb who was mentioned in our laſt had arrived at Algiers, was, we are told, admitted to an audience of the dey; but the Algerines being rather, at preſent, haughty and inſolent, chiefly owing to the amazing tribute or preſent lately made them by the Spaniards, made ſuch demands from Mr. Lamb, that he could not bring them to any reaſonable terms; and therefore was obliged, as we underſtand, to leave their city at a few hours warning. We wiſh ſincerely matters were made up; as, until they are, it will be very unſafe for any defenceleſs American veſſel to appear in theſe ſeas. With regard to our oppoſite neighbour, the emperor of Morocco, we have reaſon to believe that he might be prevailed on to enter into a treaty with your ſtates on tolerable terms: indeed his cruiſers are trifling, compared with thoſe of the dey of Algiers."

Extract of a letter from Alicant, dated May 13, 1786.

"John Lamb, Eſq; envoy from Congreſs to Algiers, has been here; but, three or four days ago, on his return from thence, where he had remained about three weeks, and he had ſucceeded ſo far as to have got an audience or two with the dey, but to little purpoſe; more money muſt be had than is yet allowed by congreſs to effectuate a peace; and you may depend that the Algerines will cruiſe againſt us, at leaſt this ſummer, in ſpite of any meaſures that can now be taken."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated May 10, 1786.

"Mr. Lamb, who had gone to Algiers, is, I find, returned to Alicant, having been able to do nothing. Upwards of 12,000l. ſterling was demanded for the ranſom of twenty-two Americans who are there. Mr. Barclay and colonel Franks are actually here, on their way to Morocco; where, by the influence of his catholic majeſty, which, I underſtand, will be exerted in behalf of America, I hope their negotiations may prove more ſucceſsful."

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 17.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

TO you who feel yourſelves intereſted in the proſperity of the ſtate I take the liberty of making this addreſs. Let me call to your minds that the day is near at hand, when an opportunity muſt offer of giving a fatal turn to the adminiſtration of a government, from the good conduct and energy of which you expect to derive the bleſſings of protection and liberty. Much depends on the ſenate to enſure your happineſs as a portion of the people at large. Is it hazardous to declare, that the moſt ſtriking proofs of political wiſdom and honour have appeared in that branch of the legiſlature, or can it be deemed an unbecoming reflection on the houſe of delegates, to aſſert, that unleſs the dignity of the ſenate is ſupported by the characters of its members, and the principle of its inſtitution preſerved and exerted with a manly firmneſs, we ſhall ſink into the contemptible ſhadow of government; at the moment you become indifferent to the choice of an elector is not your peace ſubjected to the event of chance, or to the fatal influence of intrigue. Will the mere dead letter of the conſtitution prove your ſecurity without activity and reſolution to enforce its genuine ſpirit; untrue to your own cauſe can you expect to enjoy the ſweets of that invaluable charter under which you claim the right of being a community of freemen. Among many others there are three queſtions of moſt ſerious moment which may be diſcuſſed at our next general aſſembly. 1. The emiſſion of a paper money. 2. The levying a general tax on the ſtate to diſcharge thoſe claims, which are renewed and ſecured by the treaty to the merchants of Great-Britain againſt thoſe citizens who have made payments into the treaſury in continental money under the tender law. And 3. The appointment of an

intendant and the revival of powers equally extenſive with thoſe poſſeſſed by the late intendant of the revenue. On theſe intereſting ſubjects, you cannot be without concern, they muſt ſtrike every man of reflection as involving conſequences of the laſt importance to the ſtate of Maryland. The opinion of your delegates is known, particularly the one who is now ſoliciting the Annapolitan intereſt for an appointment to the place of elector; with a decided voice has he publicly avowed in the houſe of delegates the propriety of taxing the ſtate to exonerate thoſe againſt whom Britiſh claims are ſecured by the treaty. His activity in endeavouring to procure an emiſſion of paper money laſt ſeſſion is a ſufficient proof of his ſentiments in that particular, and the unwearied diligence with which he ſupported the conduct of the intendant, and aimed at a continuance of his overgrown powers, afford you ſolid grounds for belief that his partiality for the office or officer ſtill continues, and will prompt him to the ſame exertions. On the ſecond and third of theſe queſtions, exoneration of Britiſh debtors and continuing intendant in power, I ſhould preſume that the citizens almoſt to a man muſt condemn the part taken by their delegate, and ſhould the honour of your choice fall on a perſon who repeatedly has declared that he does not mean to conſult your ideas of public good, you certainly reſign your opinions, you ſanctify his policy with your public voice, and give authority to conduct totally inconſiſtent with your own views. It is well known that the moſt valuable members of the ſenate, ſaving one or two, have ſtood in oppoſition to continuing the intendant in power, and there is much probability in the ſuppoſition that they are averſe to the paying of other mens debts, if ſo, have you not the fulleſt perſuaſion that an elector, whoſe very ſoul is bent on the completion of theſe meaſures, will ſacrifice every obſtacle to their accompliſhment; the temper is natural to man, but more particularly predominant in ſome characters.

Should you conceive that a paper money is neceſſary, it would be well ſeriouſly to conſider within your own breaſts the propriety of diſcharging valuable members of the ſenate to effect that particular purpoſe, members who, from a ſeries of judicious and honourable conduct, have gained the grateful applauſe of an approving public. Will you have no further occaſion for ſuch men, for men whom you know to be good, or are they ſcattered abroad in ſuch abundance that you cannot fail to meet with their equals. Is the emiſſion of money the only ſubject of concern which the period of five years can produce? No my fellow citizens, there are ſubjects which, in the event of their determination, will ſink more deeply into the peace of this community, than any which have hitherto engaged the attention of our legiſlature, and when they do ariſe, you will curſe that fatal hour on which you parted with men of ſteady and independent principles. But let me aſk, if it follows of courſe that the members of the ſenate are againſt the emiſſion of money? 'Tis true they were, but it was more for the defect of ſyſtem in the plan; could its value be ſecured at par, I have the firmeſt conviction that none would oppoſe, and no good citizen can be for it without ſuch a proſpect.

There is a manifeſt difference between the election of a delegate to the general aſſembly, and the appointment of an elector of the ſenate. A citizen may ſafely give his voice to a man of abilities and honour as a delegate, though they differ from each other on material queſtions, for the proſpect of having his good counſel on other occaſions, and the hopes of finding a counteracting power in the ſenate, on thoſe ſubjects where an union of ſentiment did not prevail, would very ſufficiently juſtify the act. But when a perſon entertaining opinions oppoſed to your own, who may be a candidate for your voice as a delegate, alſo ſolicits the permiſſion of being joined to thoſe who appoint the ſenate; what is the conſequence of conferring this double honour, you not only grant him the privilege of legiſlation in his peculiar department, but have alſo engaged him in forming a body of men inveſted with the power of exerciſing a negative on all his acts. Is there not a glaring impropriety in this, independent of every inconſiſtency which muſt reſult from the election of a perſon whoſe conduct and profeſſions are pointedly in contradiction to your political ſentiments? A diſqualification from ſerving in the two capacities would have been no inconſiderable addition to the conſtitution of our country, nay, happy would have been the excluſion, had it extended ſo far as to prevent all from being choſen as electors, who, at any time during the preceding five years, had acted as delegates to the general aſſembly; from the nature of the two inſtitutions they muſt often be at variance, prejudices will of courſe ariſe between the members, and too frequently taint their minds with ungenerous malevolence, and can an elector of the ſenate fulfil the duties of his truſt with a bitterneſs at heart that will control the wiſdom of his head.

The above thoughts are not peculiar to myſelf, they have dropped from the lips of many good citizens in my preſence. If you ſet any value on the independence of character which has heretofore appeared in the ſenate, and have it at heart to continue in office the conſpicuous members, believe me 'tis neceſſary that ſomething be done; this you muſt diſcern. I only fear you want the propenſity to decided conduct. Your anxiety for the public welfare will incline you to wiſh that all things may happen for the beſt, but theſe hopes can never be realiſed without ſome exertions, it will be too late to guard againſt the conſequences of inactivity, when your peace and happineſs have felt the fatal attack.

A CITIZEN.

Annapolis, Auguſt 13, 1786.

IN conſequence of an advertiſement of mine forewarning all perſons, indebted at either of my ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from ſettling any of their accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has been pleaſed to return for anſwer, that my prohibition was as unjuſt as my allegation was without foundation; that it was with concern he found himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation about his private affairs, and ſhould I perſiſt in my unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of my tranſactions with, and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties had the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment. I would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as diſagreeable to me as it can poſſibly be to him, to appear in the public prints, though, at the ſame time, very willing to appear any where to juſtify that conduct which I have and hope ever ſhall be able to reconcile to my own conſcience. As he has now broached the matter, I inſiſt on his laying before the public *my conduct* to Yates and Petty, and truſt I ſhall be very eaſily able to confute any untruths he may expect to impoſe upon the public, by an open and candid definition of the ſame; that my prohibition is *unjuſt*, is an aſſertion as illiberal as 'tis ungrounded. I hope thoſe gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will pay no attention to Mr. Petty's requeſt of paying their reſpecting accounts to him, as it will only involve them in law-ſuits, for I am determined to ſue every perſon that has or ſhall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings at either of my ſtores previous to the fourth of February) ſince the public notice I have given.

1 THOMAS RUTLAND.

MONDAY the fourth day of September next, being the day appointed by the conſtitution and form of government for the election of electors of the ſenate; Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held on that day in the city of Annapolis, for two electors for Anne-Arundel county.

1 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff.

Auguſt 2, 1786.

A MEETING of the truſtees of Charlotte Hall ſchool is earneſtly requeſted at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's county, on Monday the 28th day of Auguſt, if fair, if not the next fair day, in order to contract with any perſon inclinable to undertake the buildings neceſſary for ſaid ſchool, and to fill up the vacancies which have happened from the death or removal of ſeveral of the truſtees, and for ſundry other important purpoſes which will then be laid before them. All perſons willing to contract for the ſaid building are at that time alſo requeſted to attend and offer their propoſals, agreeable to a plan which will then be offered, and which may at any time be ſeen by applying to Mr. John Cartwright. A conſiderable ſum of money will be advanced to the undertaker, and two hundred and fifty thouſand bricks, and twenty-five hundred buſhels of lime, will be furniſhed on the ſpot. Signed per order of the committee appointed to contract for ſaid buildings,

1 JOHN CARTWRIGHT, regiſter.

Annapolis, Auguſt 16, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers finding that no attention has hitherto been paid to their former advertiſement, once more requeſt that thoſe indebted to them for dealings at their ſtores will come and ſettle their accounts immediately, which will prevent farther trouble. They have on hand a pretty good aſſortment of goods, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſons, which they will diſpoſe of upon reaſonable terms, by wholeſale or retail, either for caſh or good bills of exchange.

1 CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART.

Auguſt 17, 1786.

Wanted immediately,

As an overſeer,

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and underſtands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that underſtands his buſineſs. Inquire of the printers.

State of Maryland, Auguſt 12, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying a law may paſs, authoriſing and empowering me to erect and rebuild my water mill, in Talbot county, and ſtate aforeſaid.

1 0 16 0 JOHN HARDCASTLE.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 17, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly to confirm the deviſe made to her by the will of her late huſband, John Mercer, deceaſed, to her and her heirs for ever.

1 0 0 11 SUSANNA MERCER.

Annapolis, Auguſt 5, 1786.

BROKE gaol, JOHN WARREN, committed for horſe ſtealing, he was born in Talbot county, on the eaſtern ſhore, is a young man about nineteen years of age, has a ſmooth face, fair complexion, light brown hair, which he wears looſe in his neck, about five feet eight inches high; has on a green broad cloth coat, oſnabrig trouſers, and a check ſhirt; he has been to ſea from Baltimore, and probably may be found on Fell's-point, as he has ſeveral acquaintances there. Whoever delivers him in Annapolis ſhall have eight dollars reward.

1 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD,

Annapolis, Auguſt 15, 1786.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about ſix weeks or two months ago, a black GELDING, aged about thirteen years, fourteen and a half hands high, with a ſwitch mane and tail, his two hind and one of his fore feet white as high as his ſetlocks, many white hairs are mixed with the black on his flank; alſo at the root of his tail; his head is rather large in proportion to his other parts. Whoever delivers the above horſe to the ſubſcriber, or will give information of him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward.

6 w 1 NICHOLAS CARROLL.

Auguſt 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Wedneſday the 20th of September, at PUBLIC SALE, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THAT valuable plantation called Miles's Chance, about a mile from Patuxent river, running with Lyon's creek, and two and a half from Pig-point, containing three hundred and twenty two and a half acres, well improved, with three ſettlements on it, on one part a dwelling houſe 16 by 34 feet, two rooms on each floor, a brick chimney in the middle, with all other convenient houſes, kitchen, quarter, ſtable, corn houſe, two tobacco houſes 40 by 20, apple and peach orchards, and all other fruit trees; on another part a dwelling houſe 20 by 16, kitchen, corn houſe, tobacco houſe 40 by 20, a young apple orchard of good fruit; on the other part is a new dwelling houſe 18 by 16, with an outſide brick chimney, a cellar the bigneſs of the houſe, kitchen, tobacco houſe 40 by 20, and on the ſaid land are very valuable marſhes; the hay that might be cut off yearly ſufficient to ſupport one hundred head of cattle; one hundred and fifty acres of this land is well timbered. Stock of all kinds to be ſold on that day if the land is ſold. A good crop now on the ground will be ſold with the land, if ſuitable to the purchaſer. Any perſon inclinable to view the land and know the terms of ſale may, by applying to either

w 4 2 THOMAS, WILLIAM, RICHARD, or BENJAMIN MILES.

Annapolis, Auguſt 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publiſh an advertiſement forewarning all perſons indebted for dealings at either of his ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has aſſigned for the reaſon of ſuch publication, that the ſaid Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen to adjuſt their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjuſt as his allegation in this reſpect is without foundation. The ſuppoſed breach of the arbitration ariſes in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the ſuit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very conſiderable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection muſt convince him that his conduct in diſpoſing of a conſiderable part of his eſtate, ſubſequent to the award, rendered this ſtep abſolutely neceſſary, and that Yates and Petty are fully juſtified in purſuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all perſons may be fully ſatisfied by applying at the ſtore of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the ſubſcriber finds himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation reſpecting his private affairs, but ſhould Mr. Rutland perſiſt in his unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of his tranſactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment.

The ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of requeſting all perſons indebted for dealings at the ſtores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, or he ſhall be under the neceſſity of making uſe of compulſory meaſures to recover the ſame, which will be very diſagreeable to their

2 Moſt obedient humble ſervant, JOHN PETTY.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of Auguſt next,

A VALUABLE plantation called FRIEND'S CHOICE, about eleven miles from the city of Annapolis, on the main road leading to Queen-Anne, containing 186 acres, with a dwelling houſe thereon 36 by 32, one 40 feet tobacco houſe, and a good apple orchard. The above land is ſold to diſcharge a mortgage to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed to make the ſale.

4 ALLEN QUYNN.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

July 17, 1786.

ELOPED on the 11th inſtant, a tawney woman named ELIZABETH, thirty years old, of middle ſize; ſhe took with her a variety of cloathing; it is ſuſpected that ſhe will endeavour to paſs as far as poſſible from her native place, and that as a free perſon. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave and brings her to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above ſum, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or ſhorter diſtance, a proportionable reward.

w 3 RAPHAEL BOARMAN, of Cornwallis's-neck, Charles county, Maryland.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a luſty, well ſet negro man, who ſays his name is WILLIS, and that he is a houſe carpenter, appears to be about thirty years of age, ſays he belongs to Jeremiah Brown, who lived in Harford county, North-Carolina, but has removed into Mecklenburg county, in Virginia. His maſter is deſired to come and take him away and pay charges.

4 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 1, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on the Head of South river, on Saturday the ſixteenth of June laſt, negro JACOB, a country born fellow, about twenty-one years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ten inches high, ſlim made; had on and took with him, a new country woollen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and oſnabrig ſhirt, though it is probable he may change his apparel as he had other cloaths Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and will deliver him to Mr. Joſeph Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive three pounds reward, paid by

5 WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

4 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

St. Mary's county, Chaptico, July 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the depoſitions of Nelſon Tippett and Joſiah Tippett, of St. Mary's county, will be taken on Monday the 4th of September next, before Hanſon Briſcoe, Eſq; at Chaptico, reſpecting the death of John Reeves, who removed from this ſtate to North-Carolina, and who was the ſon of Upgate Reeves, formerly of this county. 4w

4X BENJAMIN B. CHESTER.

July 26, 1786.

WHEREAS, on the 4th of February laſt, I aſſigned to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, of London, goods, debts, &c. to a very conſiderable amount, agreeable to an award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen (under particular reſtrictions), but ſaid Petty having broken the award, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons whatſoever, indebted for dealings at either of my ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to ſaid Petty, or his order, for goods bought previous to the 4th of February laſt, as his receipt ſhall not be a diſcharge for any of ſaid debts.

The ſubſcriber earneſtly begs, that thoſe gentlemen indebted as aforeſaid, will make immediate payments to him, or to ſome perſon or perſons by him legally authoriſed, to enable him to diſcharge all juſt claims againſt ſaid ſtores. 6w

4 THOMAS RUTLAND.

July 16, 1786.

Scriviner's Office.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a ſcriviner's office, next door to captain B Maybury's, in Cornhill-ſtreet, Annapolis, where he will draw up all inſtruments of writing on the ſhorteſt notice, fairly ſtate claims againſt this ſtate, or the United States, (ſo as to be adjuſted by the auditor general or continental commiſſioner) draw off and ſettle accounts of every denomination with the greateſt accuracy, ſecrecy, and diſpatch. He flatters himſelf his attention to this buſineſs will merit the approbation of all who may pleaſe to employ him. Any buſineſs that can be done by proxy, if directed as above, will be attended to. 5w

5X WILLIAM PENDERGAST.

Harford county, ſc.

JUNE 26, 1786. Then came Elizabeth Stewart before me the ſubſcriber, one of the juſtices of the peace for the ſaid county, and made oath on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, that the following certificates, granted to her late huſband James Stewart, were burnt in her houſe on the 31ſt day of March 1784, with almoſt the whole of her houſehold effects, viz. No. 6323 for ſix hundred dollars, and No. 6324 for ſix hundred dollars, granted to James Stewart on the 16th day of March 1779, from the loan-office at Annapolis, and ſigned Thomas Harwood, treaſurer.

Sworn before JOHN BEEDLE HALL.

IN compliance with the reſolve of congreſs to entitle me to have the above certificates renewed, I do hereby give notice to all concerned, that I ſhall apply for the renewment of ſaid certificates No. 6323 and No. 6324, after the publication of this advertiſement the time required. w6

5 ELIZABETH STEWART.

TAKEN up in the bay off Love-point, by Marmaduke Goodhand, on Kent Iſland, in Queen-Anne's county, a ſmall row BOAT, about nine feet keel, and four feet beam, with three ſeats, ſhe appears to be almoſt new. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. w3

4X

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, June 27, 1786.

RESOLVED, That the judges of the court of appeals be, and hereby are authoriſed and directed in every cauſe which has been or may be brought before them, to ſuſtain appeals, and grant rehearings or new trials of the ſame, wherever juſtice and right may in their opinion require it; provided, that an order for a rehearing or new trial ſhall in no inſtance ſuſpend the execution of the firſt ſentence, if the party in whoſe favour in may have been, ſhall give ſatisfactory ſecurity for the payment of ſuch coſts and damages as the court on rehearing the cauſe and reverſing the decree may think proper to award; and that the ſaid judges be entitled each to ten dollars per day during the time they ſhall attend the ſitting of the ſaid courts, and including the time they ſhall be neceſſarily employed in travelling to and from the ſame.

RESOLVED, That the ſaid court aſſemble at the city of New York on the firſt Monday of November next, for the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as may then and there be before them.

5X CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

Charles conuty, July 17, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 15th inſtant, negro SAM, who ſays he is the property of a widow lady of the name of Jane Jackſon, of Weſtmoreland county, Virginia, who hired him to a certain Beckworth Butler, near Patowmack, with whom he lived at the time of his elopement; he is of a yellow complexion, appears to be about twenty years old, and has been much whipped from the apparent ſcars on his back; his preſent cloathing is ſo reduced to rags that it is impoſſible to deſcribe them. The owner is requeſted to pay charges and take him away

3X FRANCIS WARE, ſheriff.

Anne-Arundel county, Pig-point, July 19, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 19th inſtant, a mulatto fellow named TOBY, about twenty years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high; had on and took with him an old coarſe tow linen ſhirt, a pair of coarſe tow linen trouſers, a pair of blue ſtarnought ditto, a brown jeans jacket, and a pair of old ſhoes; he is a crafty fellow, and probably may alter his name and paſs for a free man, as he was brought up in the houſe amongſt the white people; he is left-handed, and one of his arms is much ſcared with fire; he may make for Virginia. Whoever will take up the ſaid fellow and bring him home, if ten miles from home ſhall receive two dollars, if twenty miles four dollars, if thirty miles ſix dollars, and if forty miles three pounds, paid by me w3

ANNE GRIFFIN.

I forbid all maſters of veſſels from taking him off at their peril. 3X A. G.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN conſequence of an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, the commiſſioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon thoſe perſons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 ſtock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpoſe, to render an account of the quantities they reſpectively took or cauſed to be taken away, and to pay for the ſame, otherwiſe a bill in chancery will be filed againſt them without delay. The commiſſioners requeſt the favour of ſuch citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, leſt ſuch perſons ſhould ſhamefully neglect to render an account.

The commiſſioners will contract with any perſon or perſons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this ſpring, the dimenſions 127 feet by 63 feet, ſtone for the purpoſe being already at the place; they alſo wiſh to receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commiſſioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any propoſals that may be made in conſequence of this notice. 22

May 25, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Friday night laſt, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, a hanging mane on her near ſide, part of which was cut ſome time ago and occaſions its ſtanding upright, a ſwitch tail, ſhe paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber ſhall have four dollars, if taken up at any diſtance from town ſhall have eight dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

X 11 CHARLES STEUART.

Cæcil county, June 27, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to diſcharge my perſon from impriſonment for debt. w8

7 JOHN RAWLINGS.

June 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that many of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's, and Anne-Arundel counties, intend petitioning the next general aſſembly for eſtabliſhing a port or a general inſpection of tobacco on Patuxent river.

6

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Eſquire,
Governor of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented, that a conſiderable number of diſorderly perſons, lately aſſembled at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, and, during the ſitting of the court for the ſaid county, entered the court-houſe in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and obliged Mr. John Allen Thomas, one of the attornies of the ſaid court, to ſtrike off ſeveral actions which he had brought for the recovery of Britiſh debts: And whereas it is of the higheſt importance to government, that right and juſtice be duly adminiſtered in all caſes, and that the judicial authority of the ſtate be protected in the free exerciſe of all its powers: And whereas ſuch riotous proceedings are highly criminal, and puniſhable with ſevere pains and penalties: I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to iſſue this my proclamation, requiring all perſons to refrain from committing ſuch violences and outrages; and I do hereby warn them of the pains and penalties which the law inflicts for ſuch offences, and of the neceſſity which government will be reduced to of enforcing the law in the ſevereſt manner; and I do alſo require and enjoin all juſtices, ſheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to be vigilant and active in ſuppreſſing ſuch diſorderly and tumultuous aſſemblies and meetings, and do exhort the good people of this ſtate to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid juſtices and officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix.

W. SMALLWOOD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. ſecretary.

5X GOD SAVE THE STATE.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well ſituated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from George-town on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaſer may ſuit himſelf as to quality. One half muſt be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Cheſter-town, Kent coenty. 26

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in poſſeſſion of major Wright, with ten working hands, ſtock of all kinds, plantation utenſils, proviſions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling houſe, with every other neceſſary building (even a chapel) on the premiſes; the fertility of the ſoil, pleaſant ſituation, advantage of fiſh of all ſorts, wild fowl, and oyſters in great abundance in their different ſeaſons, and its being ſo convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the beſt market for the ſeller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any perſon inclinable to leaſe may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber, but to ſave any unneceſſary applications, no perſon need apply who cannot find undoubted ſecurity if required.

0 DAVID KERR.

THERE is at the plantation of Lancelot Warfield, living near Severn chapple, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a bright bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, no perceivable brand, has a blaze in her face, two hind feet white, is a natural pacer, and appears to be ten or twelve years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3X w3

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

City Tavern,

THAT commodious houſe oppoſite the church circle, in this city, formerly occupied by major Alexander Trueman, is now opened in the moſt elegant manner by the ſubſcriber for the reception of boarders and lodgers, and the public in general; he begs leave to aſſure the public that attendance and aſſiduity may be relied on, and flatters himſelf he will be able to give ſatisfaction, as thoſe who chooſe to honour him with their company may depend upon the genteeleſt accommodations and the ſtricteſt endeavours to pleaſe. He has alſo opened a complete livery-ſtable, where the utmoſt attention will be paid to the horſes entruſted to his care.

7 CORNELIUS MILLS.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for caſh only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are ſeveral women with one, two, and three children, ſeveral girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about ſixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will ſoon be ſerviceable, and ſold very reaſonable for caſh. Inquire of the printers. 21X

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